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ASSOCIATION
OF THE PRINCES
OF FRANCE,

With the Protestations and De-
clarations of their Allegiance to the
KING.

Also
A DISCOVERSE VPON THE
SURRENDRY OF THE
SEALES INTO THE KINGS
hands by M. du VAIZ.



L O N D O N
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THE
ASSOCIATION
OF THE PRINCES
OF FRANCE.

WEE vnder-written,
weighing the mis-
erable estate where-
to this Kingdome is
now reduced, with
the confusion which
threatneth an ineuitable separation,
and iustly dreading that the Enemies
of the same, aswell Domestique, as
Strangers, will make their vse by pre-
uayling through the ruine thereof, if
good and speedy order be not taken,
haue thought, that during the Kings
minority, and the keeping prisoner of
A 2 the

the first Prince of the Bloud, there was no remedy more proper, to preuent, and stop so great an euill, then to vnite our selues most strictly together, vnder these Articles which follow.

FIRST, We protest to continue constant, and neuer to depart from that loyall Obedience, and most humble Submission which we owe as true and naturall Subiects of this Crowne, to the King our Prince & Soueraigne Lord.

And because it is well knowne, that Strangers and such as fauour them, haue seized on the sacred Person of the King, and on the whole Administration and absolute Gouvernement of the Kingdome, which they doe most vniustly vsurpe, and exercise, with great Tyrannie and Oppression, and doe violently detayne the Prince of Conde prisoner, for no offence or lawfull cause, against the publique faith of the Treatie of Loudun, it is most apparant that they haue no other end, then

to

to destroy the house of *Bourbon*, which
now only remayneth of all the Royall
Houses, and doe ayme at the death of
our Princes, and in it, the change and
subuersion of the State : For these
causes wee doe faithfully promise to
employ with one mind all our power,
goods, and liues for the conseruation
thereof, and to hinder the miserable
effects of so pernicious designs ;
and to take the publique Authority
from them who vsurpe the same, to re-
store the King vnto the dignity of his
Crowne, to keepe and maintayne it in
all sincerity, and integrity ; to with-
draw his Maiesty from their wicked
purposes, and to keep him out of their
hands ; to set the Prince of *Conde* at li-
berty, to reparaire the wrong done him,
by punishing the Authors of this vio-
lence, to reuoke all those Offices and
Dignities which haue been bestowed
since the with-holding of them from
those to whom of right they belong :
And to reduce the State into a due
forme,

forme, to establish vnder the Soue-
raigne Authority of the King, the law-
full Counsell of the Princes of his
bloud, of other Princes, and Officers
of his Crowne, and of those ancient
Counsellors of State, who haue gone
through many great and important
charges, and such likewise as are de-
scended from Noble houses, and Fa-
milies of great antiquity, who by na-
turall affection and particular interest
do affect the preservation of the State,
to whom during the minority of our
Kings, or by reason of their indisposi-
tion, the Administration, Gouverne-
ment, and Direction of publique af-
faires ought to be referred, by the an-
cient and fundamentall Lawes of the
Kingdome, by which, both Women
and Strangers are debarred from it.
And if it should so happen (from
which GOD in his mercy keepe vs)
that the King should depart this life,
we doe by these declare, that wee ac-
knowledge after his decease for our
King

King and Soueraigne Lord, my Lord
the Duke of *Aniou*, which is the true
and lawful Heire and Successor of this
Crowne, and during his minority, my
Lord the Prince of *Conde* to be lawfull
Regent and Gardian of the Kingdom,
to whom as first Prince of the blood
this preeminence doth belong, with
the Councell before mentioned for
the common direction and admini-
stration of the affaires of the King-
dome, and not to suffer any other to
be admitted vnto the Regency, no not
the Kings Mother, to the preiudice of
the Lawes of this State. And if it
should so happen that these Vsurpers,
who are most expert in limitting the
terme of life, and in plotting the death
of those who serue for obstacles to
their designes, and enterprizes, who
ordinarily in such cases do vse Knives,
and Poyson, to hasten their Deuillish
ends, should attempt (by these most
detestable meanes) to take away the
Kings life, or the Prince of *Conde's*, we
pro-

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Aniou

Conde
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✓

protest before the Almighty, both to
seeke, and prosecute the iust ven-
geance thereof, by all lawfull meanes
to the vttermost of our powers, not
only vpon themselues who are the
chiefe Actors, but vpon their Adhe-
rents also, domestique Seruants, and
Strangers, that in their persons we
may leaue a memorable example vn-
to succeeding ages, as well of the fi-
delity and affection of true Subiects,
as of the iust punishment of so abo-
minable disloyaltie and impietie.

And to this purpose we will employ
both our Reuenues, and Liues, euen
as long as one drop of blood remay-
neth in our bodies, and will aduise our
posterity to doe the like after vs. And
that we may provide for such an acci-
dent, and for the safety of the King-
dome against the plots of Strangers,
and for the Gouvernement, and Admi-
nistration of the same; in case we want
a Prince of the blood, we will call a
Parliament to be assembled in a free
place,

place, whither we may haue sure ac-
cesse, to the end we may proceede
with that order which is conuenient
and necessary.

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We doe faithfully promise to exe-
cute exactly, and obserue inuiolably
the Lawes of this Kingdome; and in
particular the Treatie of Loudun, for
the common good of all the orders of
the State, and for the security of all the
good and faithfull Subiects of the
King.

We will maintayne, and continue
the ancient Alliances, Treaties; and
Confederations, renewed by the de-
ceased King, with forraine Princes, Po-
tentates, & Cōmon-wealths, Friends,
Allies, and Confederates, who are in
the protection of the Crowne, that we
may reestablishe in the conduct of the
affaires of State the ancient maximes
of the late King, which he so happily
vsed during his raigne, for the securi-
ty of his State, and the publique peace

B of

of Christendom, the which many men
haue left since his death.

We doe further promise, that we
will oppose vnder the Kings authori-
ty, by all meanes possible, and namely
by our iust Armes, and with the suc-
cours of all the Allies, and Confede-
rates of this Crowne, all those who
would hinder the effect of this our V-
nion, wherein we haue no further end,
then to preserue the Kings Royall au-
thority, and the dignity of his Crown,
to establissh his Scepter in his hand,
and in the hands of his lawfull Succes-
sors; And to maintayne vnder the
common liberty of French-men, our
Liues, Goods, Honors, and Dignities,
against the disloyaltie, and perfidiouf-
nesse of those who haue conspired not
only our ruine, but the ruine of the
Kings house, and of the whole King-
dome.

And that we may with the more
security prosequute so laudable and
ne-

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necessary a designe, for the common
defence of the State, the obseruation
of the publique, and priuate Lawes
thereof.

And for the destruction of those
who are Enemies both to the King
and Kingdome, and by a firme con-
nexion entertayne a true and perpet-
tual concord, and liue together as true
members of one, and the same body,
vnder the head which shall be elected
by vs; and following the rules which
by vs hereafter shall be made, we doe
all of vs promise, and each of vs giue
his hand one to other, whereof God is
a witnesse betweene vs, to keepe this
Vnion faithfully, and to performe all
those things which shall thereon de-
pend, by common counsell, and agree-
ment, and by a mutuall corresponden-
cy, and cōmunication, to maintayne,
support, and succour each other, a-
gainst all men.

And to this purpose, we doe re-

nounce all particular interests, respects, dangers, and considerations, which may be propounded to vs to the contrary, that we may ioyn^{tly} hasten to assiste him or them who shall be assaulted, or encountred in hatred of the said Vnion, or in consequence thereof directly, or indirectly, by what way, or by whomsoever, to doe our parts, and faithfully to contribute our defence in common, and of euery of vs in particular al the power where-with God shall enable vs, without excuse, delayes, or other shifts, and not to leaue the present Vnion and Association, nor lay aside our Armes, vntill the things before mentioned be provided for, nor hearken vnto any accord, or treaty of peace, vnlesse it be by common consent.

This Vnion and Association shall be both for vs & our children, whom we meane to be comprised herein, and vnto whom, if any of vs should
chance

chance to depart this life, or that for
any necessary cause he were allieged;
to goe out of this Kingdome: We pro-
mise in this case to giue the same suc-
cours and assistance, as is already
said.

And to auoide all diuisions, and
discontents which may happen a-
mongst vs for any occasion whatsoe-
uer, we doe submit our selues to the
iudgement of our Associates, or to the
greater part of them in an equall
number: to whose determination we
will be lyable to conforme our selues,
and not take pretext to waxe cold in
that which concernes this Association.
This present writing shall be kept se-
cret amongst vs, and not manifested,
vnlesse at such time as by cōmon ad-
uice it shall be iudged profitable.

And for conclusion, protesting be-
fore God to keepe inuiolably the Ar-
ticles already set downe, we beseech
the same G o d to indue vs with his

grace, and to be pleased to blesse vs in
al our good intentions, to guide them
and cause them to succeed, to the
establiſhment of the Crowne,
and the good, and con-
ſeruatiō of our
Country.





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A

DISCOVRSE VPON
THE SVRRENDRY
OF THE SEALES INTO

THE KINGS HANDS

by *M. du Vaiz.*



IR, I willingly render into your hands, the charge which it pleased your Maiestie to honour mee withall ; and with the same countenance that I receiued it without demanding, I redeliuer without any grieffe at all. The lawes had sufficiently instructed mee, what obedience I owe to your Maiestie; so that you needed not send the Captaines

taines of your Guard with twenty Archers to fetch me. Violence ought to be vsed but against such as resist, and not against mee that know how to obey my *Prince*, and haue euer thought this honour rather to bee an heauy burthen, then a Dignity, which neuerthelesse I did accept for the good of your seruice, because euery vertuous man doth owe his care and time to the publique good, and it had beene a shame to haue refused to die with the *Sterne* in my hand, being able either to hinder, or at the least to keepe off awhile the storme that threatens vs. God grant, Sir, that I be the Man that suffereth most by this disfaueur, and that your Maiestie and the State be least interessed. I am not taken at vnawares in this accident, hauing euer foreseene, that as my best endeouours were stil employed, to follow so neere as possible I could, the integritie and vertue of *Monsieur de Villeroy*, and the president *Monsieur Iaunin*, so ought I also

also to expect a fortune like to theirs.
 Your Maiesties commandement agreeth in that with the choice my selfe should haue made, if I had beene at mine owne disposing; desiring, rather to be a companion of their disgrace, (if I may so terme freedome from troublesome Employments) then to be vsed in the gouernment of the State, with those who now remaine, being subiect in time, by conuersing with them, to haue ~~to~~ touch of their bad tincture, whose prosperity I enuy not, nor the augmentation of their authoritie, which is giuen vnto them at my cost. For I haue neuer beene accustomed, to giue an account euery morning by stealth, neither will I suffer any man to prescribe me what I ought to doe, if the good of the State and reason doe not aduise me vnto it. It is more honorable for me, then the sealing of a bill of eight hundred thousand pounds, in this great penuriousnesse of th' Exchequer,

C

Alançon

quer, to furnish his turne that blusheth
not at it : Nay, who besides this, is not
ashamed to demand the Duchie of
Alançon for a pawne, which is the por-
tion of a sonne of *France*, and to pre-
tend the office of Constable, which
the deceased King would expressely
haue suppressed, after the Death of the
late *Monsieur de Montmorency*. Beleeue
not, Sir, that because I would not con-
sent to these things, I would oppose
your Maiesties authoritie. I know, it
hath no other limit then your owne
will. Yet you are obliged to gouerne
your selfe according to reason, and
follow the counsell of those, that are
entred into the managing of the
State, by the choice of the deceased
King, as being more capable to giue
it vnto you then new-commers, drawn
from the dregs of businesse and of the
people. This exchange which is made
from vs to them, is as Woolues vse
sheepe, when the Dogges are absent.
Doth not your Maiestie perceiue it?
dare

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dare you not remedy it for feare of
disobedience? Sir, by nature you owe
it to them that preach it vnto you, but
they owe the same to you, both by di-
uine and humane Lawes. When you
shew them the least obedience, they
haue giuen you but too much exam-
ple. Remember if you please, that
you are past fifteene yeres of age, and
Kings are Maiors at fourteene, *Isaac*
did follow his father *Abraham* willing-
ly to be sacrificed, because he was not
of yeres to feare any thing. I beleeeue,
that had he beene a perfect Man, and
had foreseene the danger, hee would
not haue carried the wood on his
shoulders. These are but deceitfull
sacrifices, I pray God keep your Ma-
iestie in these occasions from the ef-
fect. For when I see that the authority
of the Court is made to moue when
they will, that they create and dispose
of the Officers of the Crowne, and
none seeke to hinder them; The
Princes of the bloud, some being im-
prisoned,

prisoned, and others retired for the securitie of their persons ; when I see that amongst the Lords those that are shewed but the shadow of some better fortune, lend their hands to their owne seruitude. Those that haue attained to any establishment in this strangenesse, doe maintaine it for feare to returne to the misery of their first condition ; so that it seemeth, the people and Prouinces doe suffer together in this exchange, by the example of the great Ones ; seeing that the helpe of Lawes are vnprofitable, all being in disorder, through bribes, through violences, and through corruption. The Loure it selfe hath taken a new face, as the Officers haue done. There is nought of the old Court remaining but the wals, the vse whereof is also changed, for they were wont to serue for the assurance of Princes, but now they serue for their prison, and (it may be) for yours, if I may freely say so. It is not without some plot, that they

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they giue you when you goe forth, a
company of light-horſe-men choſen
by a ſuſpect hand. Theſe are your
Gards, after the manner of the *Baſtille*:
this diſtruſt counſelleth you ſufficient-
ly what you ought to doe, and there
needs no other aduice. They hiſſe at
me, they mock me and my diſcourſe:
ſo was *Caſſandra* ſerued in *Homer*, when
ſhe fore-told the deſtruction of *Troy*. S
Sir, I haue nothing remaining to ſerue
your Maieſty but my tongue. If I were
ſo happy as to draw your Maieſtie out
of the error wherein you are nou-
riſhed, I would a thouſand times
bлеſſe my diſgrace, which had giuen
me the boldneſſe to ſpeake freely, yea
in a time when words themſelues are
punished. The fallhood of the *Alco-* {
ran is no otherwiſe authoriſed, then }
because it is forbidden to be ſpoken of }
on paine of death. Their vſurpation
vpon your Maieſties authoritie hath
no other footing, then the danger of
telling you freely of it. Conſider if

you please, Sir, that those who vsurpe
this power ouer your Maieſtie, are of
that Countrey, where euery one will
Raigne, neither is there any towne on
that ſide the *Alpes* that hath not his
Republique or petty king: And if
your Maieſtie had ſomewhat yeerely
looked into your *Hiſtorie*, you would
haue learned, that the bloudieſt Tra-
gedies that euer haue been in France,
came from thoſe parts, the laſt furies
are the ſubiect of a little booke that I
publiſhed, of conſtancie and the con-
ſolation of publique calamities. I
feare, that contrary to my intent, it wil
be a worke for your Reigne, if God in
his goodnes haue not mercy vpon vs.
Thinke not, Sir, that ſorrow to ſee my
ſelfe depriued of emploiments, indu-
ced me to ſpeake ſo boldly. If I had
beene griued for it, it is like married
people, that weepe when they muſt
go from their parents power, to enter
into the equalitie of Marriage: neuer-
theleſſe it is true, that owing my ſer-
uice

uice vnto your Maiefty, I should haue
 receiued greater content to haue em-
 ployed it in your Councell of State
 then in your Parliament, where mat-
 ters are of lesse importance. For I sup-
 pose, that if the Carpenter who made
 the caruing worke for the Admirall,
 where *Don Iohn* of *Austria* comman-
 ded at the Battell of *Lepanto*, had
 knowne that it should haue serued for
 so important an occasion, whereon
 depended the safety of the rest of *Eu-
 rope*, he would haue taken more de-
 light in making of it, then if it had been
 a Vessell ordained for commers.
 Notwithstanding seeing your Maiefty
 commandeth me to retire, in a good
 5 houre be it. The lesser Starres are part
 of the perfection of the world, al-
 though they do contribute lesse then
 doth the Sunne and Moone. In what
 condition soeuer I liue, I will alwaies
 to the vttermost of my power, main-
 taine the good of your Maiesties ser-
 uice. But if there be any of those who
 are

I uere sollicite incunda obliuia vite

are neere you, that lament my re-
moue, for my sake : I will tell them
freely, Weepe for your Children of *Ie-*
rusalem, that for want of courage suffe-
red your Master to be betrayed, and
not for me, that haue not offended,
vnlesse, in being an honest Man.
Wherefore I take my leaue of you,
Sir, praying God that he will haue
pittie of your State, and
care of your edu-
cation.

*Qui propter remon-
potius, quam Protextati
arrit*



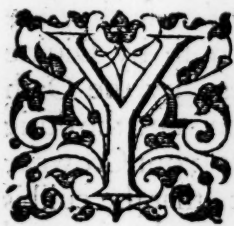
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A
REMONSTRANCE
OF THE PRINCES,
TO THE FRENCH
KING.

Dated the Fourth of
FEBRUARY.

SIR,



Our most Humble
and most Faithfull
Subiects and Ser-
uants, the Dukes,
Peeres, ancient Offi-
cers of your Crown,
and principal Lords
of your Kingdome; seeing the dan-
gers which inviron you, and the euills
which threaten your State with an in-
C euitable

(14)
evitable subuersion, if speedy order
be not taken, and that they are denied
all accesse vnto your Person, where-
with they might freely, and securely,
discouer the causes, and propound the
remedies thereof; doe in all humilitie
beseech your Maiestie to take in good
part, this their most humble *Remon-
strance*, which cannot but well besit
their mouthes, sithence it doth testifie
nothing but fidelitie and affection vn-
to your seruice, to the conseruation of
your Sacred Person, and the good of
your States. And it is by so much the
more conuenient, because they are
thereunto obliged, both by Diuine
and Humane Lawes, by the Oath
which they haue taken, and the dutie
which they owe vnto your Crowne.
We are not ignorant, that the euill is
disguised by those who doe it, and
who labour by all possible meanes to
couer it, as well as commit it, still in-
deuouring to make those distastfull
vnto

vnto your Maiestie, who complaine thereof. And the vn^{happinesse} of *France* is such, that they hauing all the power of your Estate in their hands, they cause you to hold your faithfull^{est} seruants for Enemies. But the violence of their Tyrannicall carriage is growne to that excesse, that it cannot longer be indured; The complaints of it are generall; euery one seeth it, and feeles the miserable effects; And their Artifices can no longer hinder the cries, and publique grieue from striking your Maiesties eares, and from mouing your compassion to releue your People; and your iustice against the Authours of so great miseries; which euery one knoweth, and openly detesteth; And by a common vow of your faithfull Subiects are destined to iust punishment, according to their demerits.

The insatiable ambition, and avarice, of the Marquesse of *Anchre*, and

his Wife is the only cause of the evils
we are sensible of; of the disorders we
see, and of that wee feare most.

M: de

Anchre

This is the vicer which hath festered, yea, spoyled the whole body of your State. It is of him only that men doe complaine, and of the Ministers and Executors of his violent and raging passions, and no other.

This is the complaint of the greatest part of your Subiects, who as yet haue true French hearts: who seeing themselves compassed about with feare and apprehensions, and exposed to all manner of dangers, by the intestine conspiracies which ayme at the ruine of your State, doe implore your Iustice, to protect them from the oppression and seruitude, vnto which those persons would make them subiect; and for to free your Crowne from the many disasters, which now increase to the ouerthrow of the same.

The remedy (*SIR*) is in your own hands,

hands, and in your power, which if you doe not make use of, the disease will shortly grow incurable: And therefore to shunne it, the cause must be taken away, which being knowne vnto you, there needeth now no other thing then your word only; to giue order that the Marquesse of *Anbre*, with his Wife and Adherents, be chased from your Sacred Person; and from the Queene your Mother: And to giue way vnto Iustice, that it may duly punish them for those crymes whereof they are culpable touching your State.

Euery man well knoweth what deceit hee hath vsed, since the death of the last King of most happy memory, to draw vnto himselfe th'entire and absolute Administration of your Kingdome; to make himselfe Master of your Councels, of your Treasure, of your Armes, and of your Fortresses, to dispose of your publique Offi-

ces, and Charges, your Fauours, and Pardons; because hee would bee the sole Iudge of Honours, and Dignities, and dispose of the life and death of your Subjects. The courses hee hath taken to banish the Princes of the Bloud from the Court, and to breed discord betweene them, are not vnknowne; and likewise of the rest of the Princes, Officers of your Crowne, and principall Lords of the Kingdome: The practizes and corruptions which he hath vsed to weaken and depresse the authoritie of your Parliaments, and violently to choke the lawfull freedome of their *Remonstrances*, imprison your chiefe Officers, and make a diuision through all the orders of your Kingdome; that hee might haue the whole disposing of them, and raigne alone within the State, as he doth now with an insupportable presumption and insolency, supposing that nothing can resist his ambitious

Def-

Designes, seeing that, through extreme wrong and iniustice, hee hath imprisoned the first Prince of your Bloud; and by this audacious Action violated the publike faith of the Treatie of *Loudun*; vpon the obseruation of which did depend the repose and tranquillity of your State, which he had rather plunge into the calamities of a Warre, then to haue the maske of your Royall Authority taken from him; whereof hee makes his benefit, and vseth it as an Instrument, for the destruction of your most faithful Subjects.

Condre
p: 157.

Loudun

These things are so manifest, & his projects & guile so plainly discouer'd, that no doubt can bee made hereof. And the strange proceedings, and violence, which he vseth euery day vnder your Maiesties name, against the Duke of *Neuers*, vpon so notorious pretexts, and forged imputations, that euen the voice of the people serueth
for

for prooffe enough to refute them; do
 witnes sufficiently, that the conspiracy
 is generall, against all the Princes and
 Nobles of your Kingdome; who will
 not stoupe to his tyranny, and can re-
 sist his plots; which he continually
 puts in execution, thereby to subuert
 the State.

For what offence is the same Dukes,
 sauing only, that he is a Prince of the
 most renowned Houses of your King-
 domes, one that loues his Countrey,
 seekes the peace of it, and who hath al-
 waies testified his zeale vnto your ser-
 uice, and acknowledgeth no other
 Authority lawfull then your Maiesty?

Hee complaineth of some iniurie
 done him by one of his Tenants; and
 that in contempt of the dignity of his
 Office, he cannot freely exercise his
 charge in his Gouvernement.

He hath prosecuted an execution
 of some feodal rights within his owne
 possessions, by the ordinary means of
 Iustice,

Iustice, as vnwilling to lose that which his Predecessors left him : Perceiuing some secret enterprises , ready to bee executed vpon his Houses , he prouided, as indeed he ought, for the securing, defence and keeping of them vnder your Authority, and for your seruice.

These lawfull and necessary causes are wrested to his rebuke, nay, are imputed to him as a haynous crime and Rebellion.

We haue seen the Declaration that hath bin published against him, vnder your Maiesties name, and the reasonable conditions vnto which hee doth submit himselfe for his triall, and make his innocencie appeare , which being knowne vnto vs, we most humbly beseech your Maiesty to be pleased to protect the same, and not to suffer it to be oppressed & violēced by the Marquesse of *Anchre*, whose outrages and offences we can no longer dissemble,

E

be-

because our long patience hath not
hitherto serued for ought else, then for
to render it more audacious, and insol-
lent; that we be no more vpbraided,
that our affection is so small vnto your
Maiesty, that we are so ingratefull to
our Country, so disloyal and vnprofi-
table vnto our selues and to our Poste-
rity, as to be silent, when we behold
the prodigious fauour of this Stran-
ger, trampling thus insolently on the
throate of your State, holding priso-
ner in his hands the first Prince of
your Bloud, treading vnder foot both
Lawes and Magistrates, emptying
your Coffers by his profusions, consu-
ming your people with excessiue
charges, and causing your Subiects to
be trecherously murdered, without a-
ny punishment at all. And for recom-
pence of such trechery and disloyalty,
conferring vpon them the Gouvern-
ments of your places; deposing and
discharging the chief Officers of your
Coun-

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Councels and Parlements, bereauing
them of those Titles & Honors, which
their Age, their Vertue, and their De-
serts haue purchased them; for to esta-
blish in their places his creatures, who
are persons altogether vnworthy, and
vnexperienced for the manageing of
your State, being men borne in bon-
dage, and therefore enemies to all ho-
nest men, and most proper to execute
his passions, what detriment soeuer
may ensue thereby to your seruice,
holding nothing vnlawful which may
aduance his passionate designses.

This is that which hath induced vs,
thus humbly to beseech your Maiesty
to consider the miserable estate wher-
into your Kingdome is now brought,
and to apply, by your Wisdome and
Authority, the necessary remedy,
which dependeth vpon your own wil,
and not to suffer either your name, or
your Armes to be employed to the
effusion of your Subiects bloud, and

oppression of your Domestickall seruants, for the maintaining of Strangers to their preiudice, but to banish them for euer from you: and by the chastisement and due punishment of the guiltie, reestabliish confidence and security in your Kingdom, repaire the publike Faith, which hath bin broken, and set the Prince of *Condé* at liberty. And to the end that order may be taken by conuenient meanes, against the disorders of your State; to cause the Treaty of *Loudun* to be obserued; call againe vnto you, and into your Councels, the Princes of your Bloud, with the rest of the Princes, Dukes, Peeres, and the ancient Officers of your Crowne, and Counsellers of State, whom the deceased King vsed during his Raigne, who also by naturall affection, and as being particularly interessed, as strictly obliged to the conseruation of your State. And then we shall haue the happinesse to
render

render you in all securitie, every man
according to his Ranke, Dignitie, and
Place, that most humble seruice, and
faithfull obedience which wee owe
you, and which whilest we liue we will
yeeld you, as being

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*Your most humble, most loyall, and
most obedient Subiects
and Seruants,*

Signed,

*Cæsar de Vendosme.
Henry de Lorraine, Duke of Mayenne.
Henry de la Tour, Duke of Bouillon.*